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UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 02 MAPUTO 001403

SENSITIVE
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SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL INDICES SHOW LITTLE PROGRESS, SOME BACKSLIDING IN MOZAMBIQUE

¶11. (SBU) SUMMARY: A survey of respected international indices confirms that Mozambique, still one of the world's poorest countries, continues to advance economically but performs poorly in broader measures of democracy, governance, and human development. END SUMMARY.

Mo Ibrahim Governance Ranking: Decline

¶12. (U) Mozambique fell four places to number 26 out of 53 African countries in the 2009 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance, a comprehensive system of ranking sub-Saharan countries based on 84 individual criteria in the categories of safety and security, rules of law, transparency and corruption, participation and human rights, sustainable economic opportunity, and human development.
(http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/en/media/get/20091004_2009-ibrahim-index-of-african-governance-global-news-release.pdf)

World Bank Doing Business 2010: Some Improvement

¶13. (U) The World Bank report, Doing Business 2010, ranks Mozambique 135 out of 183 countries, an improvement of five positions since last year. The report notes two reforms: the elimination of a minimum capital requirements to start a business, and a simplification of customs processes to reduce the time required to clear traded goods. Mozambique's rank for starting a business went from 143 in the 2009 report to 96 in 2010. The remaining nine indicators showed no other significant improvements, with several indicators slipping a few positions.
(<http://www.doingbusiness.org/exploreeconomies/?economyid=133>)

Transparency Int'l: Corruption Perceptions Index: Decline

¶14. (U) Mozambique slipped to 130 out of 180 countries ranked on Transparency International's (TI) 2009 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), down from 111th place in 2007. The TI CPI ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians.
(http://www.transparency.org/news_room/in_focus/2008/cpi2008/cpi_2008_table)

World Audit Corruption Report: Decline

¶5. (U) Mozambique placed 100 out of 150 countries on the 2008 World Audit report on corruption, down from 88th place in 2007. World Audit uses data from agencies including, Freedom House, Transparency International, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, The International Commission of Jurists, to rate states' levels of democracy and corruption.
(<http://www.worldaudit.org/democracy.htm>)

UNDP HDI Report: Minor Improvement

¶6. (U) The 2009 United Nations Development Program (UNDP)-commissioned Human Development Index (HDI) placed Mozambique 172 out of 182 countries compared to its prior rank of 172 of 177 countries. However, its HDI score rose to .402 in the 2009 report from .384 the previous year. Mozambique's HDI scores in all areas have increased progressively over the years, from .280 in 1980 to .402 although all have experienced periods of slower growth or even reversals. The HDI measures life expectancy, adult literacy, gross enrollment in education, and purchasing power parity income to calculate country rankings.
(http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs MOZ.html)

UNDP HPI Report: No Significant Change

¶7. (U) Mozambique ranked 127 of 135 countries reviewed in MAPUTO 00001403 002 OF 002

the 2009 Human Poverty Index (HPI), a UNDP-funded initiative. Mozambique ranked 101 of 108 countries reviewed in the 2007/2008 HPI. The HPI looks at the number of people who are not expected to live past the age of 40, the adult literacy rate, the unweighted average of people not using an improved water source, and the proportion of children under age five who are underweight for their age.
(<http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/indicators/97.htm>)

Global Gender Gap Report: Decline

¶8. (U) In the 2009 World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report (GGGR), Mozambique dropped to 26th place from 18th place in 2008. Still, Mozambique was the strongest performer among countries in the GGGR's "lower-income" category, ahead of countries including Uganda and the Kyrgyz Republic that respectively ranked 40th and 41st overall. The GGGR measures gender inequality in four areas: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment, and health and survival.
(http://www.weforum.org/pdf/gendergap/ranking_s2009.pdf)

Afrobarometer 2009: Some Improvement

¶9. (U) Afrobarometer's Attitudes Towards Democracy survey data released in 2009 indicates that Mozambican support for democracy slightly increased between 2002 and 2008. For example, 59% of Mozambicans surveyed in 2008 agreed that democracy was "preferable to any other kind of government," up from 56% in 2005. 57% of Mozambicans surveyed in 2008 agreed that a state with many political parties is better than one with few parties, up from 55% in 2002. Mozambicans' satisfaction, however, as to their country's performance as a democracy dropped. 46% of those surveyed in 2008 reported they were "fairly satisfied" to "very satisfied" with the way democracy worked in Mozambique, down from 59% in 2005.
(http://www.afrobarometer.org/Democracy%20Indicators/moz_dem.indicators_13aug09_final.pdf)

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